

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
ORGANIZATION  
International



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>6</sup> :

G03B 21/62

A1

(11)

WO 9607953A1

WO 96/07953

(43) International Publication Date:

14 March 1996 (14.03.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB95/00700

(22) International Filing Date: 28 August 1995 (28.08.95)

(30) Priority Data:  
94202547.9 6 September 1994 (06.09.94) EP

(34) Countries for which the regional or  
international application was filed: AT et al.

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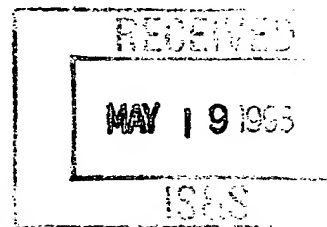
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(81) Designated States: CN, JP, KR, SG, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

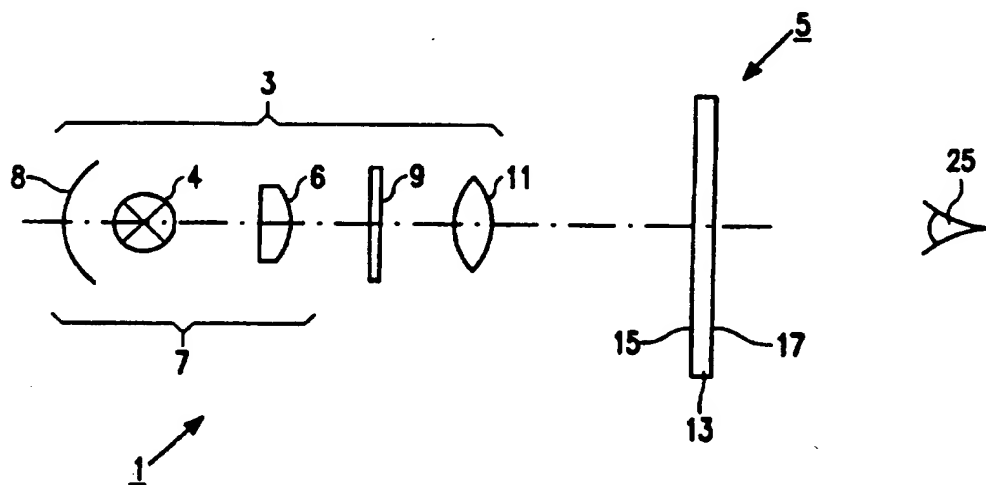
Published

With international search report.



REF. AG	RCA	88202
CORRES. US/UK:		
COUNTRY US		

(54) Title: REAR PROJECTION SCREEN



(57) Abstract

A rear projection screen (5) is described, which comprises an optically transparent plate (13), a first surface (15) of which is provided with a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses (21) which extend in a first direction and a second, opposite surface (17) intended to be directed towards an audience space (25) is provided with strips (19) of a light-absorbing material. These strips (19) also extend in the first direction. On the second surface (17) the plate (13) comprises diffusing means which are formed by a single element by means of a hologram, which element diffuses the light simultaneously in the first direction at a first angle and in a second direction, perpendicular to the first direction, at a second angle, the first and the second angle being different from each other.

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Rear projection screen.

The invention relates to a rear projection screen comprising an optically transparent plate having a first surface which is provided with a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses extending in a first direction and, arranged opposite thereto, a second surface which is intended to be directed towards an audience space and is provided with first, 5 light-absorbing strips also extending in the first direction, said plate comprising diffusing means on the second surface.

The invention also relates to an image projection device comprising such a rear projection screen and to a method of manufacturing such a screen.

10 When projecting an image in an audience space, the aim is to give the image formed on a projection screen a homogeneous and large brightness in a limited part of the audience space, viz. only in the space where the audience is present. In this way the available radiation energy can be optimally utilized for the image observed by the audience. The part where the audience is present is, however, a relatively limited part and has different 15 dimensions in the vertical and horizontal directions. In the horizontal direction the viewing angle should be as large as possible, whereas the vertical viewing angle is generally much smaller. To realise the different viewing angles, the image projection screen may be provided with means which ensure a horizontal spread and means which ensure a vertical spread of the light.

20 A rear projection screen of the type described in the opening paragraph is known from United States Patent US-A 3,832,032. The projection screen described in this Patent has a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses extending in the vertical direction on the surface facing the projector. The cylindrical lenses focus the signal light from the projector into focal lines on the surface directed towards the audience space. The surface 25 directed towards the audience space is provided with first strips of light-absorbing material outside the focal lines formed by the lens structure and ensures the spread of light in the horizontal direction. Since the signal light is concentrated by the cylindrical lenses in the spaces between the light-absorbing strips, this light is thus substantially not subjected to absorption by the strips, while a large part of the ambient light in the audience space is

absorbed by these strips and is thus suppressed. An image having a considerably high contrast can be realised in this way.

The surface directed towards the audience space is roughened in the areas between the strips of light-absorbing material in order to diffuse the incident light from the lens structure into the audience space. This is realised by providing a large number of scratches or microgrooves parallel to each other. Dependent on the orientation of the longitudinal axes of the grooves, there is diffusion in the horizontal and the vertical direction so that the spread in the horizontal direction is ensured by the combination of the lens structure and the grooves, while the spread in the vertical direction is ensured by the grooves only. However, US Patent 3,832,032 explicitly prefers orientation of the grooves in such a way that light is predominantly diffused in the direction perpendicular to the direction in which the lens structure diffuses light, notably in the vertical direction.

A drawback of the known projection screen is that two separate elements are required for the desired spread of light in the horizontal and vertical directions, which elements must diffuse light through different angles if a screen is desired whose diffusion has a given asymmetry.

Since the grooves are provided by means of sandblasting in the known screen, it is further relatively difficult to accurately adjust the diffusion angle of the grooves. In fact, the diffusion angle is determined by the orientation of the plate to be sandblasted with respect to the jet with which sandblasting is carried out. Moreover, the vertical direction, *i.e.* the direction in which the grooves diffuse is exactly that direction in which it is most important to control the diffusion so as to obtain an optimum radiation distribution in the audience space.

It is to be noted that diffusers in the form of spherical particles are known which ensure diffusion of light simultaneously in the horizontal and vertical directions. However, this has the drawback that the diffusion is circularly symmetrical so that extra measures will still have to be taken when a different viewing angle in the vertical and horizontal direction is desired.

It is an object of the invention to provide a rear projection screen in which an optimum distribution of the projected light is achieved in the audience space, while the above-mentioned drawbacks are obviated, which screen also has a high contrast and can be manufactured in a simple manner.

To this end the rear projection screen according to the invention is

characterized in that the diffusing means are constituted by a single element in the form of second, diffusing strips formed as a diffusing hologram which simultaneously has a diffusing effect in the first direction at a first angle and in a second direction, perpendicular to the first direction, at a second angle, the first and the second angle being different from each other.

5 A hologram is an interference pattern obtained, for example, by means of an interfering object beam and a reference beam.

A holographic diffuser is obtained by means of an object beam emitted by a conventional diffuser. In principle, the holographic diffuser is an image of a speckle pattern obtained with an optical interference system in which conventional scattering diffusers are  
10 incorporated. The geometry of the holographic pick-up device may be chosen to be such that the speckle pattern obtained has different structures in two mutually perpendicular directions. When reconstructing the hologram thus obtained, thus when illuminating the holographic diffuser with signal light, this light in the two directions is subjected to different diffusions based on diffraction in accordance with the different structures of the speckle pattern in these  
15 directions.

In this way it can be ensured that the diffusion will become asymmetrical, for example elliptical. In practice, this means that the angle through which there is diffusion in the horizontal direction can be made larger than the angle through which there is vertical diffusion. In this way it is relatively simple to realise an optimum distribution of radiation in  
20 the audience space.

It is to be noted that the hologram may be a computer-generated hologram instead of a hologram obtained by means of interfering laser beams.

Since further light-absorbing material is provided on a large part of the surface facing the audience space, which material considerably suppresses the ambient light,  
25 images having a high contrast can be obtained.

The structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses on the surface of the screen directed towards the projector ensures that signal light incident on this surface and coming from the projector is focused in focal lines on or proximate to the surface directed towards the audience space.

30 In the known projection screen the structure of cylindrical lenses on the screen surface has the function of spreading light in a given direction. Particularly when horizontal spread is concerned, the lenses should be relatively powerful because a relatively large horizontal viewing angle is generally desired. To realise this spread, the optically transparent plate should be relatively thin. Since the cylindrical lenses in the projection

screen according to the invention do not have the function of diffuser in this case, but must only concentrate the signal light in the proximity of the surface directed towards the audience, because the second strips ensure the complete diffusion, it is sufficient to use relatively weak lenses and the optically transparent plate may be relatively thick. This  
5 contributes to the stability of the projection screen. The cylindrical lenses may extend in the horizontal or vertical direction, provided that the light-absorbing strips and the cylindrical lenses extend in the same direction.

A preferred embodiment of the rear projection screen according to the invention is characterized in that the hologram is a replica of a surface relief hologram.

10 In a surface relief hologram, the interference pattern is fixed as a grating in the form of a height relief of the surface. The surface has a relief structure which may be made, for example by exposing a photoresist provided on a metal plate with two interfering laser beams and by subsequently developing the photoresist and etching the plate. In this way a mold structure which may be nickel-plated is obtained, of which subsequently a copy can  
15 be made on the optically transparent plate by means of known replica methods such as, for example UV replication, injection molding or pressing. A light beam incident on this plate at a later stage will then be diffused by the hologram in the vertical direction as well as in the horizontal direction. The angles through which diffusion occurs can be varied from mold to mold by adapting the geometry of the holographic pick-up device.

20 The hologram structure is thus made only once as a mold and subsequently replicated on a series of plates in a relatively simple manner.

A second embodiment of the rear projection screen according to the invention is characterized in that the hologram is a volume hologram.

In a volume hologram, the interference pattern is fixed in the form of  
25 refraction variations across the thickness of the photosensitive layer. This photosensitive layer is, for example a dichromatic gelatin or a photopolymeric layer which is provided on a transparent plate. In this case the hologram itself is provided on the screen instead of as a copy of a mold. An advantage of such a hologram is that it does not have a surface structure so that it can easily be provided without risk of damage with the light-absorbing strips and  
30 can be cleaned without damage.

It is to be noted that a diffusing hologram and a volume hologram, as well as a surface relief hologram in combination with a Fresnel lens and used as a rear projection screen are known *per se* from the article "Holographic Diffusers for LCD Backlights and Projection Screens" by J.M. Tedesco et al. in SID 93 Digest, pp. 29-32. Such a screen

diffuses the incident light with a high efficiency through a given angle, both in the vertical and the horizontal direction into the audience space. However, this screen also diffuses the ambient light incident on the screen from the audience space to the same extent and in the same direction into the audience space as the signal light. Moreover, reflections of ambient  
5 light entering the screen will occur at the air-hologram interface and at the Fresnel lens, which reflections will cause this light to reach the audience space.

Due to the above-mentioned factors, the contrast of the projected image will thus remain relatively low if the audience space is not heavily darkened.

A further embodiment of the rear projection screen according to the  
10 invention is characterized in that the thickness of the optically transparent plate and the power of the cylindrical lenses on the one hand, and the mutual position of the cylindrical lenses and the second strips on the other hand are such that the focal line of each cylindrical lens is located between two first strips at the area of or proximate to the second surface.

Since the signal light is concentrated between the light-absorbing strips,  
15 substantially no signal light will be lost due to absorption. On the other hand, ambient light is incident on the complete screen surface facing the audience space. The larger the part of the surface provided with absorbing material, the larger the quantity of absorbed ambient light. This yields images having a considerably high contrast.

A further embodiment of the rear projection screen according to the  
20 invention is characterized in that at the area of the second surface of the plate, the widths in the first direction of each light beam coming from the cylindrical lenses are substantially equal to the widths of the second strips corresponding to said lenses.

In this case the screen surface is provided with absorbing material at all those areas where no signal light is incident, while signal light is only incident at areas where  
25 there is no absorbing material. An optimum contrast can be realised in this way.

A further embodiment of the rear projection screen according to the invention is characterized in that the rear projection screen further comprises a Fresnel lens at the side of the first surface.

This lens has a converging effect and ensures that the exit pupil of the  
30 projection lens system present in the projection system is imaged in the audience space.

The invention also relates to an image projection device comprising an image projector which is provided with an image display system for modulating a radiation beam in accordance with an image to be projected, and an image projection screen, said image projection device being characterized in that the image projection screen is a rear

projection screen as described hereinbefore.

An image projector is understood to mean a device which is provided with an image display system and optical means for projecting the image generated by this system on an image projection screen.

5           The image display system may be, for example a liquid crystal display panel (LCD) or may be formed for color image projection by three liquid crystal panels in combination with a plurality of beam-splitting and beam-recombining elements.

          Instead of an LCD panel, the image display system may be a DMD (Digital Micromirror Device) panel. A DMD is an element made of a single silicon wafer  
10       comprising a matrix of deformable mirror elements. Each mirror element may tilt in conformity with a voltage applied thereto, which voltage represents the image information to be projected. In this way radiation incident on the matrix of mirror elements is reflected at different angles into or out of the projection system. Subsequently, the radiation reflected in the system is concentrated to a beam by means of an optical system and a magnified image  
15       of the DMD is formed *via* a projection lens system.

          The image display system may alternatively be constituted by one or more cathode ray tubes provided with an electro-optical layer as described in, for example United States Patent US-A 4,127,322.

20           These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

          In the drawing:

          Fig. 1 shows diagrammatically an embodiment of an image projection device according to the invention;

25           Fig. 2 shows in a diagrammatic perspective view an embodiment of a rear projection screen according to the invention.

          The image projection device 1 shown in Fig. 1 comprises an image projector 3 and a rear projection screen 5. The image projector 3 incorporates an  
30       illumination system 7 comprising a radiation source 4, a reflector 8 and a condensor lens system 6 for concentrating the radiation from the radiation source 4 and reflector 8 to a beam, an image display system 9 for modulating the illumination beam in conformity with the image to be projected, and a projection lens system 11, shown by way of a single lens for the sake of simplicity, for projecting the image on the projection screen 5.



The image display system may be, for example a liquid crystal display panel (LCD panel) or, when color image projection is used, an assembly of three image display panels, one for each of the primary colors, and a plurality of beam-splitting and beam-recombining elements. Such an image display system requires the radiation beam incident thereon to have a given direction of polarization because the image information to be projected is added to this beam by modulating its state of polarization.

The image display system may alternatively be a DMD (Digital Micromirror Device) panel. A DMD panel is an element made of a single silicon wafer comprising a matrix of deformable mirror elements. Each mirror element may tilt in accordance with an applied voltage which represents the image information to be projected. Thus, radiation incident on the matrix of mirror elements is reflected at different angles in or next to the projection system. Subsequently, the radiation reflected in the system is concentrated to a beam by means of an optical system and a magnified image of the DMD is formed via the projection lens system. A DMD image display system does not influence the state of polarization of the incident beam, but the image information to be reproduced is derived from the angles at which the incident radiation has been reflected by the mirror elements.

The image display system may alternatively be constituted by one or more cathode ray tubes provided with an electro-optical layer.

The projection screen 5 comprises an optically transparent plate 13 having a first surface 15 which is intended to be directed towards the image projector 3, and a second surface 17 which is intended to be directed towards an audience space 25.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic perspective view of an embodiment of the projection screen 5. The first surface 15 has a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses 21 which extend in a first direction denoted by arrow 23.

The cylindrical lenses 21 and the thickness of the screen 5 have such a curvature that a part b of the beam incident on each cylindrical lens 21, which beam originates from the image projector 3 and can be projected on the screen 5, is focused in an associated focal line which is located on or proximate to the second surface 17.

The second surface 17 is provided with strips 19 of a light-absorbing material for absorbing ambient light incident on the screen. The strips 19 extend in the same direction 23 as the cylindrical lenses 21 and are located outside the strips 29 on which radiation is concentrated by the cylindrical lenses 21. In this way, the signal light is only incident on the screen between the strips 19, while a large part of the ambient light is

incident on the strips 19. If the plate 13 on the one hand and the mutual position of the cylindrical lenses 21 and the strips 19 on the other hand have such a thickness that the width  $w$  of each of the parts  $b$  of the signal beam at the area of the surface 17 corresponds to the distance between two successive strips 19, all signal light will be incident exactly between these strips. No signal light will be lost in this way, while a large part of the ambient light will be absorbed. Thus, an image having a relatively high contrast can be obtained. The closer the focal lines of the cylindrical lenses 21 are located proximate to the second surface 17, the smaller said width  $w$  and the wider the light-absorbing strips 19 may be and the better the contrast of the projected image.

Moreover, the projection screen 5 may be provided with a Fresnel lens 27 at the first surface 15. This Fresnel lens 27 has a converging effect and forms an image of the exit pupil of the projection lens system 11 in the audience space.

In the present invention the second surface 17 of the screen 5 is provided with diffusing means 29 before the light-absorbing strips are provided, which diffusing means are implemented as a single element diffusing light incident thereon into the horizontal direction as well as the vertical direction. These means are constituted by a hologram. Such a diffusing hologram may be made in the way as described in the article "Holographic Diffusers for LCD Backlights and Projection Screens" by J.M. Tedesco et al. in SID 93 Digest, pp. 29-32.

A holographic diffuser is obtained by means of an object beam emitted by a conventional diffuser. In principle, the holographic diffuser is an image of a speckle pattern obtained with an optical interference system in which conventional scattering diffusers are incorporated. The geometry of the holographic pick-up device may be chosen to be such that the speckle pattern obtained has different structures in two mutually perpendicular directions. When reconstructing the hologram thus obtained, thus when illuminating the holographic diffuser with signal light, this light in the two directions is subjected to different diffusions based on diffraction in accordance with the different structures of the speckle pattern in these directions.

It is to be noted that the hologram may be a computer-generated hologram instead of a hologram obtained by means of interfering laser beams.

Since the area in an audience space in which the audience is present is much larger in the horizontal direction than in the vertical direction, the angles at which light is diffused in these directions should be different. In practice, a diffusion of between, for example  $-40^\circ$  and  $+40^\circ$  is desired in the horizontal direction, whereas the desired diffusion

in the vertical direction is between, for example  $-10^\circ$  and  $+10^\circ$ .

The signal light concentrated on the strips 29 by the cylindrical lenses 21 is thus diffused in the horizontal direction through a first angle and in the vertical direction through a second angle which is different from the first angle.

5 The holographic diffusing means may be implemented in different manners.

A first possibility is to implement the diffusing means as a replica of a surface relief hologram. A surface relief hologram is understood to mean a hologram in which the interference pattern is fixed in the form of a height relief of a surface. In a  
10 photosensitive layer which is provided, for example on a metal plate, an interference pattern is made by means of interfering laser beams, which pattern yields a height relief on the plate after developing and etching. This height relief may be reproduced a large number of times on an equally large number of projection screens. The diffusing hologram is thus made only once as a mold and subsequently replicated. Replica techniques suitable for this purpose are,  
15 for example injection molding, pressing or UV replication. In UV replication the surface of a transparent plate on which the interference structure must be arranged is provided with a liquid lacquer coating. The side of the mold provided with the structure is pressed into the lacquer layer. Subsequently the lacquer layer is illuminated with UV light, for example through the transparent plate so that the lacquer layer is cured and the mold can be removed.

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A second possibility is to implement the diffusing means as a volume hologram. In such a hologram a three-dimensional interference pattern in the form of refractive index variations throughout the layer thickness is written into, for example a photopolymeric layer or a dichromatic gelatin. Such a hologram has a smooth surface so that  
25 it is relatively simple to provide the light-absorbing strips on this surface. In this case the hologram itself instead of a replica is directly provided on the screen.

In known projection screens the cylindrical lenses 21 have a light-spreading function. Particularly when they spread light in the horizontal direction, the cylindrical lenses 21 should be relatively powerful and the transparent plate should be  
30 relatively thin to ensure a sufficiently large spread of light. Since the cylindrical lenses 21 do not have a light-spreading function in a given direction in the present invention, but should only concentrate the signal light in given strips, it is sufficient to use relatively weak lenses so that the plate may be thicker. This contributes to the stability of the screen. Moreover, the cylindrical lenses may extend in the vertical direction as well as in the horizontal direction as

long as the light-absorbing strips extend in the same direction.

The cylindrical lenses 21 may be provided, for example on the plate 13 by means of a replica process in which a mold is copied in a deformable material as described in, for example United States Patent US-A 4,566,756. The plate 13 is provided with a layer  
5 of synthetic material, for example PMMA or polycarbonate which may cure under the influence of heat, ultraviolet radiation or by cooling. Subsequently, a mold having a structure which is complementary to the lens structure to be formed is pressed into the synthetic material layer. The synthetic material is then cured and the mold is removed.

Subsequently, the diffusing means 29 may be provided on the second  
10 surface 17, as described hereinbefore.

If the diffusing means are implemented as a surface relief hologram, the screen 5 is preferably entirely made of a curable synthetic material. The starting material will then be a sufficiently thick layer of synthetic material in a soft state, which material is optically transparent in the cured state. This synthetic material is then enclosed at the first  
15 surface 15 by the mold having the cylindrical lens structure, while the mold with the surface relief hologram is present at the second surface 17. After curing, the two molds are removed and the light-absorbing strips 19 can subsequently be provided on the second surface 17.

The light-absorbing strips 19 may be provided on the second surface 17 of the plate 13 by means of, for example a photographic process. First, a photoresist is  
20 provided on the second surface, strips of which are illuminated at the area of the strips to be blackened. There will be no photosensitive material left at these areas after developing and rinsing. Subsequently, the complete surface is blackened, whereafter the non-illuminated photoresist can be removed and a pattern of black strips is left.

If the surface 17 is formed in such a way that the strips 19 are located  
25 higher than the narrow strips 29 in which the signal light is concentrated, the strips 19 can be blackened by means of a rolling or pressing technique for black ink or by means of a coating technique for black synthetic material.

Claims:

1. A rear projection screen comprising an optically transparent plate having a first surface which is provided with a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses extending in a first direction and, arranged opposite thereto, a second surface which is intended to be directed towards an audience space and is provided with first, light-absorbing strips also  
5 extending in the first direction, said plate comprising diffusing means on the second surface, characterized in that the diffusing means are constituted by a single element in the form of second, diffusing strips formed as a diffusing hologram which simultaneously has a diffusing effect in the first direction at a first angle and in a second direction, perpendicular to the first direction, at a second angle, the first and the second angle being different from each other.
- 10 2. A rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the hologram is a replica of a surface relief hologram.
3. A rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the hologram is a volume hologram.
4. A rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in  
15 that the thickness of the optically transparent plate and the power of the cylindrical lenses on the one hand, and the mutual position of the cylindrical lenses and the second strips on the other hand are such that the focal line of each cylindrical lens is located between two first strips at the area of or proximate to the second surface.
5. A rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that at  
20 the area of the second surface of the plate, the widths in the first direction of each light beam coming from the cylindrical lenses are substantially equal to the widths of the second strips corresponding to said lenses.
6. A rear projection screen as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the rear projection screen further comprises a Fresnel lens at the side of  
25 the first surface.
7. An image projection device comprising an image projector which is provided with an image display system for modulating a radiation beam in accordance with an image to be projected, and an image projection screen, characterized in that the image projection screen is a rear projection screen as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims.

8. A method of manufacturing a rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses is formed on a first surface of an optically transparent plate, which cylindrical lenses extend in a first direction, and in that a surface relief hologram is replicated by means of a mold on a second, opposite surface, on which second surface first strips of a light-absorbing material are subsequently provided, which strips also extend in the first direction and are located between second strips illuminated by the cylindrical lenses.
9. A method of manufacturing a rear projection screen as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that a structure of juxtaposed cylindrical lenses is formed on a first surface of an optically transparent plate, which cylindrical lenses extend in a first direction, and in that a second, opposite surface is provided with a volume hologram, on which second surface first strips of a light-absorbing material are subsequently provided, which strips also extend in the first direction and are located between second strips illuminated by the cylindrical lenses.

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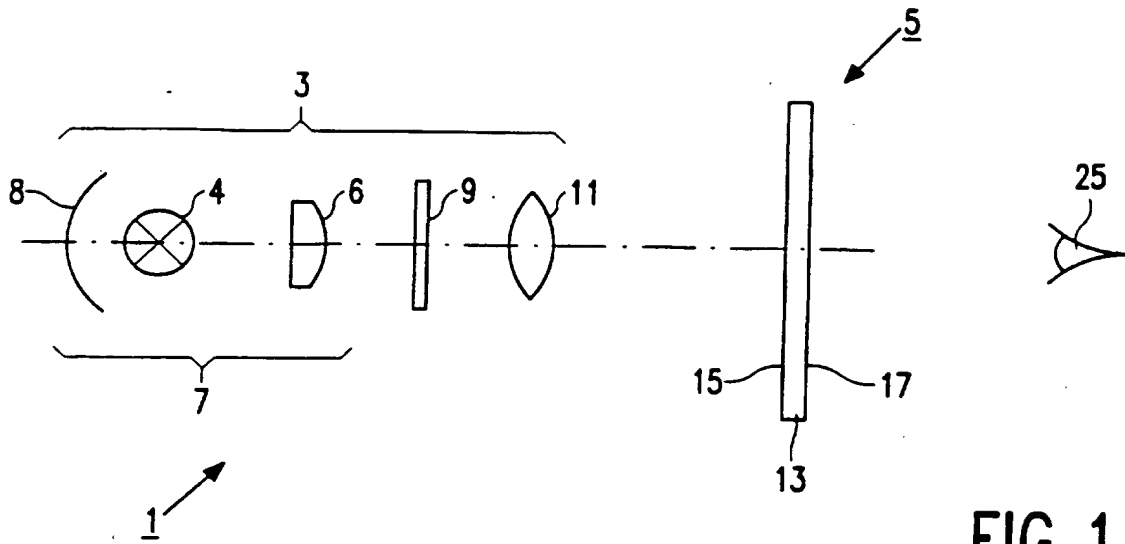


FIG. 1

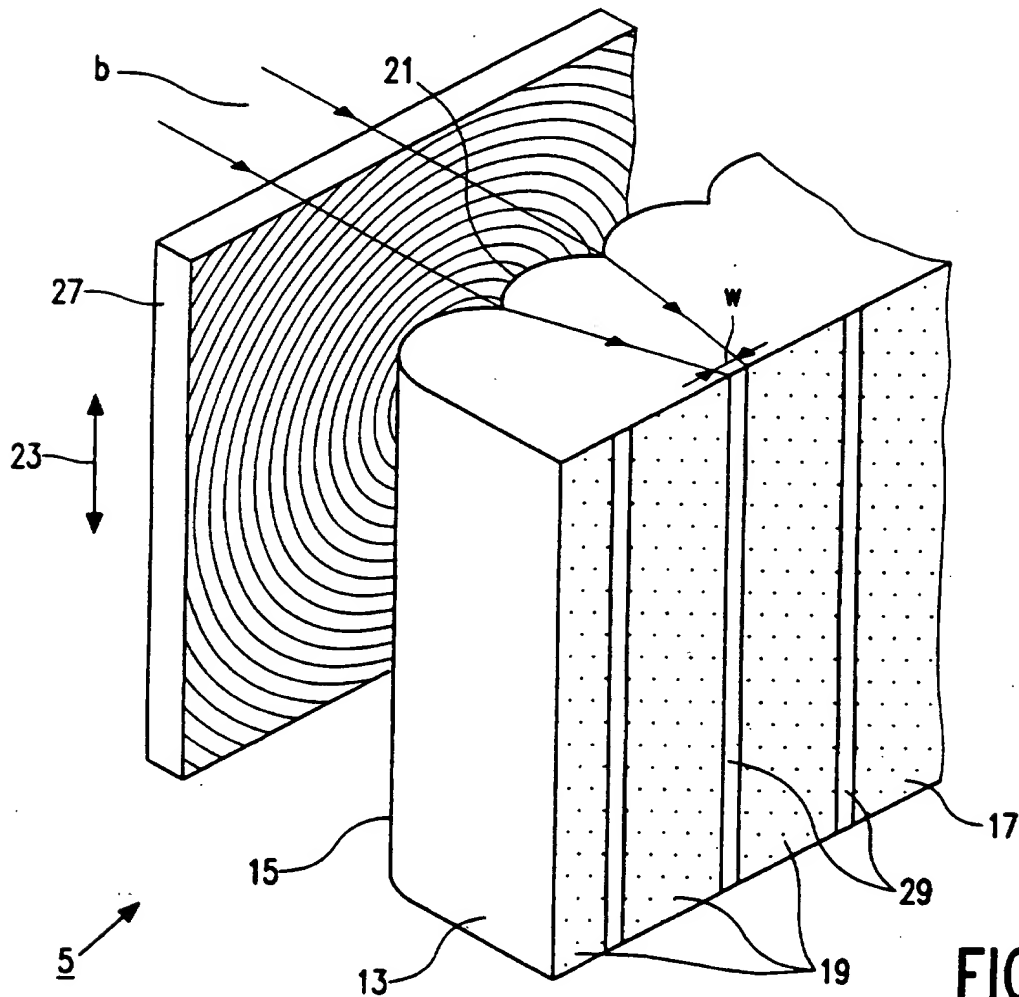


FIG. 2

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB 95/00700

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: G03B 21/62

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: G03B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CALIMS, WPI

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3909111 A (MEYERHOFER), 30 Sept 1975 (30.09.75) --	1-9
A	US 3832032 A (SHIMADA), 27 August 1974 (27.08.74) --	1-9
T	GB 2287554 A (RICHMOND HOLOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED), 20 Sept 1995 (20.09.95) -- -----	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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